

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service
Fruit and Vegetable Programs
Market News Division

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HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2015

IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

Prices paid to beekeepers for extracted, unprocessed honey in major producing states by packers, handlers & other large users, cents per pound, f.o.b. or delivered nearby, containers exchanged or returned, prompt delivery & payment unless otherwise stated.

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY - (# Some in Small Lot --- +Some delayed payments or previous commitment)

CALIFORNIA

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------|--|
| Alfalfa | Extra Light Amber | \$2.00 | |
| Cotton | Extra Light Amber | \$2.00 | |
| Cotton | Light Amber | \$2.00 | |
| Orange Blossom | White | \$2.20 | |
| Orange Blossom | Extra Light Amber | \$2.20 | |
| Valley | Extra Light Amber | \$2.00 | |
| Valley | Light Amber | \$2.00 | |

DAKOTA

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|--------|----------|
| Alfalfa | White | \$1.75 | |
| Alfalfa | Extra Light Amber | \$1.75 | |
| Basswood | White | \$1.50 | |
| Buckwheat | Light Amber | \$1.70 | - \$1.83 |
| Canola | White | \$1.50 | - \$1.75 |
| Canola | Extra Light Amber | \$1.50 | - \$1.75 |
| Clover | White | \$1.50 | - \$1.83 |
| Sunflower | White | \$1.75 | |
| Sunflower | Extra Light Amber | \$1.75 | |
| Western | White | \$1.70 | |
| Western | Extra Light Amber | \$1.70 | |

FLORIDA

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------|--------|----------|
| Gallberry | Light Amber | \$1.83 | - \$1.85 |
| Tallow | Light Amber | \$1.83 | - \$1.85 |
| Wild berry | Extra Light Amber | \$1.85 | |
| Wildflower | Light Amber | \$1.50 | - \$1.60 |

IDAHO

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------|--|
| Wildflower | Light Amber | \$1.83 | |
|------------|-------------|--------|--|

IOWA

| | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|--|
| Clover | White | \$2.07 | |
|--------|-------|--------|--|

LOUISIANA

| | | | |
|--------|-------------|--------|----------|
| Tallow | Light Amber | \$1.83 | - \$1.85 |
|--------|-------------|--------|----------|

MISSISSIPPI

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|--------|--|
| Soybean | Light Amber | \$1.81 | |
|---------|-------------|--------|--|

MONTANA

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------|--------|----------|
| Canola | Extra Light Amber | \$1.85 | |
| Canola | Light Amber | \$1.85 | |
| Clover | White | \$1.50 | - \$1.75 |
| Sunflower | White | \$1.75 | |
| Wildflower | Extra Light Amber | \$1.75 | |

OREGON

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------|--------|--|
| Wildflower | White | \$1.50 | |
| Wildflower | Extra Light Amber | \$1.50 | |

TEXAS

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|--------|--|
| Tallow | Light Amber | \$1.83 | |
| Western | White | \$1.70 | |

WASHINGTON

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------|--------|--|
| Wild berry | White | \$2.00 | |
| Wild berry | Extra Light Amber | \$2.00 | |

WYOMING

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|--------|--|
| Alfalfa | Light Amber | \$1.70 | |
| Clover | White | \$1.75 | |

Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

ARGENTINA

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------|----------|
| Mixed Flowers | White | \$1.69 | - \$1.88 |
| Mixed Flowers | Extra Light | \$1.63 | - \$1.83 |
| Mixed Flowers | Light Amber | \$1.55 | - \$1.83 |

BRAZIL

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------|----------|
| Mixed Flowers | Light Amber | \$1.35 | |
| ORGANIC | Light Amber | \$1.80 | - \$1.89 |
| ORGANIC | Amber | \$1.89 | |

INDIA

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------|----------|
| Mixed Flowers | White | \$1.69 | - \$1.74 |
| Mixed Flowers | Extra Light | \$1.56 | - \$1.72 |
| Mixed Flowers | Light Amber | \$1.35 | - \$1.62 |
| Mustard | Extra Light | \$1.67 | |

MEXICO

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------|--|
| Orange Blossom | Light Amber | \$1.97 | |
|----------------|-------------|--------|--|

VIETNAM

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------|----------|
| Mixed Flowers | Light Amber | \$1.35 | - \$1.57 |
| Mixed Flowers | Amber | \$1.47 | |

UKRAINE

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------|----------|
| Mixed Flowers | Extra Light | \$1.70 | |
| Mixed Flowers | Light Amber | \$1.60 | - \$1.71 |

URUGUAY

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------|----------|
| Mixed Flowers | White | \$1.73 | |
| Mixed Flowers | Light Amber | \$1.59 | - \$1.68 |

COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING SEPTEMBER, 2015

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): September weather was ideal for the harvest of apples, cucumbers, beans, pumpkins and for cutting hay. However, the month was very dry with only an occasional passing shower and soil moisture levels ran very short to adequate. Near the end of

September, several areas in the District received some much needed rainfall. A stalled nor'easter storm followed by threats of Hurricane Joaquin had growers concerned going into the month of October. Temperatures were about normal for the month. Beekeepers continue to report colonies doing fairly well and a few reported some colonies are receiving supplemental feeding. In bloom for the month were asters, sunflowers, goldenrod, joe-pye weed, and other wildflowers.

ALABAMA: No report issued.

ARIZONA: Temperatures in Arizona were at below normal levels during the first week of September, and then fluctuated between above and at normal levels for the remainder of the month. The range statewide in temperatures for the month was from a high of 111 degrees Fahrenheit in Bullhead City to a low of 36 degrees Fahrenheit in Window Rock and Grand Canyon.

During the month of September, the weekly number of reporting stations across Arizona to receive precipitation (out of 50 stations) were 42, 41, 33 and 43, respectively. Out of the 50 reporting stations, 28 are at above normal precipitation levels for the year, with 22 stations at below normal levels for the year.

The main nectar and pollen sources for bees in the state during the month of September was desert plant bloom, alfalfa, cotton, with some cantaloupes and honeydews. Demand for honey was good.

ARKANSAS: Pollen and nectar sources received in the month of September were from golden rod and cotton. Conditions of the colonies were good throughout the month. Weather conditions showed normal temperatures with little rainfall. Supply and demand remain good.

CALIFORNIA: Pacific moisture streamed into the State and interacted with an incoming Pacific low into the northwestern United States. Temperatures were warm to start the week, then cooler the remainder of the week. Locations along the coast typically saw highs in the 60s to 80s and lows in the 50s to 70s from north to south. Valley locations experienced highs in the 70s and 80s, with lows in the 40s and 50s by the weekend. Desert areas received highs in the 90s and lows in the 70s, while mountain locations received highs in the 60s to 80s and lows in the 20s to 40s (based on elevation). On Sunday night, temperatures in the mountains fell low enough to result in the first snowflakes of the season at elevations above 8000 feet. Some locations saw anywhere from a dusting to 2 inches of snowfall, with heaviest snows in the higher elevations of Tulare County.

On Wednesday, rain was confined to a narrow band from San Luis Obispo to San Francisco on the coast, and stretched inland into the mountains near Tahoe, with totals mostly under one tenth of an inch. On Thursday, showers dotted parts of the central coast south of San Francisco, the Sierras, and parts of the northern valley between Sacramento and Redding, with less than a tenth of an inch. Saturday brought heavier rains from San Francisco and Reno northward across the valley, where locations reported up to a quarter inch of rain. Only a few light showers were reported Saturday along and south of the Los Angeles Basin. Many locations on Sunday, southeast of a San Luis Obispo to Fresno to Reno saw some rain, except for the deserts. Most locations reported around a quarter of an inch of rain, although some locations in the hills just south of Los Angeles reported over a half inch of rain.

The beekeeping season is coming to a close. By the end of the month the colonies must be ready to face the winter months. Beekeepers continue to monitor hive health and ready the hives for colder temperatures by managing brood boxes. The bees will require supplemental feeding to help them through the winter.

FLORIDA: The weather was a little hotter and wetter than normal in most of Florida, although a few areas reported dryer than normal conditions. Bee health was considered to be fairly good with many beekeepers using multiple products in rotation to achieve good mite control. Food sources included Brazilian Pepper, Goldenrod, Spanish Needle, Melaleuca and assorted wildflowers. Brazilian Pepper bloomed from the west coast to the east coast at least two weeks earlier than normal this year. It was blooming on the east coast before the end of September, while most years it is usually near the middle of October before it blooms in the east. Most Florida bees had returned from Northern states by the end of the month. Many beekeepers were splitting hives and using supplemental feeding to rebuild bee numbers before almond pollination begins in California after the first of the year. The supply of honey remains light with good demand and steady prices. The price of darker baking or industrial grade honey is reported to range from \$1.80-\$2.20 with prices being reported mostly in the \$2.00-\$2.20 range. This is also a historically high price for this type of honey, even though cheaper imported honey has led to slightly lower prices recently. The number of registered beekeepers in the state is expected to reach the 4,000 level by November or December of this year, if registrations continue at the current pace.

GEORGIA: Most of the beekeepers were managing their hives and treating them in preparation for the fall months ahead. Supplemental feeding is used to get the bees in top condition before the cold weather comes in. Some parts of the state, especially the mid to southern areas had more rain than needed and it had an effect on the availability of pollen. Demand is still strong and prices continue to stay high and supplies are light. Many beekeepers are attending shows and meetings training new members and helping them with better management techniques to prevent extra losses during the year. Retail: wildflower \$8 pound sourwood \$10 pound up to 12-15 a pound.

IDAHO, COLORADO, UTAH: Temperatures were above normal over most areas of Idaho, Utah and Colorado during the month of September, according to the National Weather Service. During the same period, precipitation was below normal over most areas in Colorado, Idaho Falls, Idaho and an area around Moab, Utah. Above normal precipitation was recorded around Durango, Colorado and most areas in Utah and Idaho. The extra precipitation that was recorded in the Upper Panhandle of Idaho did little to alleviate the persistent extreme drought in that particular area of the State.

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, Colorado continues to have normal moisture conditions across most of the State in September. The exception, were a few pockets scattered around the State of Colorado that were abnormally dry. Normal moisture conditions are present in Southeastern areas of Utah. The rest of Utah ranges from abnormally dry to severe going from east to west across the rest of the State. Idaho has drought conditions that range from abnormally dry in the Southeast part of the State, to extreme drought conditions located in the Western and the Northern Panhandle areas of Idaho. The areas of extreme drought in Idaho have continued to grow and intensify during September.

By the end of September most honey frames had been pulled from hives, but according to beekeepers there was still a lot of honey to extract. There was still some pollen available from rabbit brush and sage brush and a few other fall flowers at the end of September. Commercial beekeepers are in the middle of extracting from their hives. As soon as the honey is extracted beekeepers are following up immediately with mite treatments. At the current time, most mite loads seem to be at the tolerable level in most of the three State area. According to one beekeeper in Idaho, mite levels are lower than they have seen in 5 to 6 years. One of the struggles with mite control seems to be finding the type of treatment that will actually work. Beekeepers have indicated that over time, the mites have a tendency to build up resistance to specific types of treatment. So in order to stay ahead of evolving mite

tolerance, different combinations and experimenting with various formulations becomes the norm. Overall bees are looking heavy and healthy at this time, with very few losses in the past month. Very little spot supplemental feeding has occurred in Idaho on an as needed basis. In Colorado, the great honey crop has been a monetary bonus for beekeepers, as they have not needed to provide any supplemental feeding due to good honey stores. Commercial beekeepers in Utah however are preparing to start feeding sugar or corn syrup and pollen patties. On September 10, 2015 a semi-trailer overturned near Pocatello, Idaho releasing millions of bees onto the I-15 roadway as a result of the accident.

As more commercial beekeepers start to calculate their honey yields for the 2015 season, one fact is known; the overall size of the crop in Idaho and Utah will be just average in overall poundage per hive. Some Idaho beekeepers are figuring around 30 pounds of honey yield per hive, whereas in Utah some commercial beekeepers were averaging around 45 pounds per hive. Colorado is a whole different story when compared to Utah and Idaho. This has certainly been a turnaround year for beekeepers in Colorado. Some beekeepers there are averaging around 60 pounds and in some cases better, per hive. This is much higher than the Colorado beekeepers have seen for many years due to the droughty conditions which are largely dissipated now.

Wholesale demand for honey is very good across Idaho, Utah and Colorado. New supplies of honey are starting to build to higher levels due to the influx of the 2015 crop of honey. According to commercial beekeepers, the current wholesale price for good white domestic honey in Idaho, Colorado and Utah currently averages from \$1.70 to \$2.10 per pound with a mostly price of: \$ 1.70 to \$1.85 pound. The higher prices in the range listed above, were the result of wholesale buyers paying a premium for top quality lots of honey. The trend of wholesale prices is 2015 compared to 2014 is lower overall. Prices for white capping wax ranged from: \$3.50 to \$5.00 per pound depending upon quality and quantity.

ILLINOIS: Temperatures for the month of September were normal with a lack of rainfall. Beekeepers are checking for mites. Most beekeepers report that their bees are in good to excellent condition. Beekeepers also report a little bit of foliage for their bees to feed on, such as goldenrod and aster. Beekeepers say there has been very little production in September. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: Warm and dry conditions were observed throughout the region, as temperatures were above normal. Precipitation varied, as rainfall totals were less than normal in Kansas and Missouri. Nebraska was much higher and Kansas was slightly above normal monthly averages.

Beekeepers reported bees were working asters, goldenrods and various fall ornamentals. Activities have slowed down as beekeepers have begun to enter fall management. Bees are being reported in good condition overall. The honey flow was good. Demand for local and domestic raw honey continues to remain high, as trading remains active.

State beekeepers associations have begun to have their annual conferences. Beekeepers are also teaching classes and attending meetings

INDIANA: Temperatures for the month of September were warmer with most days in the 80s. Rainfall in most parts of the state was below average for this time of the year. Beekeepers report that their bees continue to feed on foliage, such as alfalfa, clover and goldenrod, and have pollen, but no nectar. Beekeepers report their bees in good condition and that they have a healthy population. Beekeepers report low mite counts and have begun treatment with oxalic acid. Beekeepers have started supplemental feeding of the bees. A few beekeepers report that they have had no production in September and therefore no sales in September. Prices are generally unchanged.

KENTUCKY: After a really dry spell in late August, in which beekeepers were doing an exceptional amount of supplemental feeding, Kentucky has experienced a solid soybean and goldenrod nectar flow, along with wild cucumber, smartweed, and aster. Beekeepers are still sending in end-of-the-year reports, but after a very cold spring and wet summer, a lot of hives seem to have stabilized. There are some cases of deformed wing virus, chronic bee paralysis virus, and other secondary problems associated with varroa mites. Beekeepers have also lost hives due to small hive beetle, which is normal in a year with as much rain as Kentucky has had. There were quite a few late-summer swarms, perhaps due to the hive congestion brought on by the rain, and consequently, beekeepers had problems associated with such a phenomena (i.e. queens not mating properly, hives weak because of sudden lack of food stores, etc.). Overall, though, most KY beekeepers have been able to take a break from feeding for a few weeks because of the ample nectar flow, the exception those beginners starting with first-year hives

Report from KY State Beekeepers Association: The following are the final tallies of the KSBA 2015 Kentucky State Fair Honey Booth Sales. Total Sales: \$54,626.15. Candles: 4,294 HoneyStix Sold: 18,900 Hard Candy Sold: 660 pounds.

LOUISIANA: In Central Louisiana heavy spring rains, followed by excessive heat in mid-summer shut down the nectar and pollen flows. Both the spring and fall harvests were about 50% normal. Harvesting occurred mid-September, about two weeks behind schedule. Demand for honey is present but the selling prices have not increased. Loss of hives was minimal due to the adverse weather. Normal pest problems were dealt with: Small Hive Beetle, Varroa, etc. No supplemental feeding was needed. The nectar and pollen sources normally available in mid-summer were compromised, thereby cutting into the return of the honey harvested. Prices stayed the same: \$6.00/pint; \$12.00/quart; \$48.00/gallon.

MICHIGAN: In mid-Michigan, the honey flow during the month as fair, with showers shutting down the goldenrod flow at its peak. This is typical of this year's crop across the state, average at best. Many hives are light and have required feeding, although some areas have fared slightly better. Bees seem to be healthy despite the excess rain with good plant growth. Locally, the demand and price of honey has remained strong. In the North Central region, the recent weather patterns have been exceptionally good for nectar and pollen foraging. Due to the average summer crop, colonies have been plagued with an increase of mite infestations. Some beekeepers have reported losses at the end of September at 30-40%. Splitting is underway to compensate for the higher than normal seasonal losses, and to prepare commercial hives for winter pollination contracts. Almond pollination contracts are at 2015 Spring levels (\$185 unit for units of 12 combs or bees on February 1), with the response being excellent for strong populous units.

MINNESOTA: Temperatures were above normal over the entire State during the month of September, according to the National Weather Service. Precipitation was above normal in Eastern areas of Minnesota and below normal in Western areas of the State during the same period. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, the entire State had normal moisture conditions.

With a late push of warmer temperatures across Minnesota in late September, bees were still bringing in small amounts of pollen from goldenrod plants. It is also at this time of year where Minnesota commercial beekeepers are starting to plan their next mission to Southern States and to California for the 2016 annual almond pollination experience. Now that many beekeepers have been able to calculate their 2015 yields, most producers are fairly satisfied with their results. Yields are not as high as they had anticipated back in early summer, but overall commercial beekeepers are obtaining

poundage of 65 to 75 pounds per hive. If this level of production holds, it will easily be the best crop of commercial honey in Minnesota in the past 10 years

By the end of September commercial beekeepers were finishing the task of pulling frames from hives in the field. Extraction, according to beekeepers should be completed by the first week of October. As soon as the honey has been pulled from hives, beekeepers were following up immediately with mite treatments. At the current time, most mite loads seem to be at the lower levels, to the surprise of many beekeepers. However, there is no rest for beekeepers because even though mite levels are low at this time, higher levels could develop quickly and without warning. So treatment of potential mite issues is a priority management tool utilized on all hives. With the higher production of honey this season, many beekeepers have not had to utilize as much supplemental feed for their bees. What little feeding that has occurred, has been on sporadic and only on an as needed basis. "What a difference one year can make", as one beekeeper stated. This is a welcome change from the past few years for Minnesota beekeepers, when they not only had smaller honey crops, but had to dig deep in their pocket to fund extra supplemental feeding of their bees just to keep their operations viable. So this year it is also a huge economic cost saving for beekeepers to have a honey crop and be able to utilize some natural honey stores for their bees. Overall commercial beekeepers have indicated that their bees are looking healthy and heavy at this time. Overall losses of bees this summer in Minnesota have been lower, at around roughly 10 percent. Again, this is an encouraging sign to commercial beekeepers looking forward.

Wholesale demand for honey continues to be very good in Minnesota. According to commercial beekeepers, the current wholesale price for good white domestic honey in Minnesota currently averages from \$1.85 to \$1.90 per pound. In some cases wholesale white honey was selling for more depending upon quality and quantity.

MISSISSIPPI: The beekeepers are prepping the hives in preparation for the cold months ahead. Most of the hives have been treated and the bees are reported to be in good condition heading into fall. The bees are bringing in pollen from a light goldenrod flow and supplemental feeding is also used to keep the bees in optimal condition for winter. Prices remain steady and demand strong.

MONTANA: During September, temperatures averaged near normal for most of the month, while precipitation levels averaged below normal across Montana State. Moisture measurements for the week ending on September 30th, measured top soils at 16 percent very short, compared to 2 percent last year, 30 percent short, 13 percent last year, 47 percent adequate compared to 77 percent last year, and 7 percent surplus this year compared to 8 percent last year. Subsoil moisture measurements were 49 percent very short and short, while 51 percent of the measurements measured adequate or surplus moisture.

The season's generally dry conditions resulted in little natural foraging vegetation for the bees other than irrigated crops such as late alfalfa. Honey extraction was ongoing in September with variable results from good to below average yields reported by beekeepers. After extraction, keepers were busy stripping down hives, applying treatments, and supplemental pollen patties and sugar syrup feed to the hives, and generally preparing colonies to be trucked to California or the other wintering areas. Colony health was reported to generally be good. Honey demand was good.

NEW ENGLAND: New England weather for the month of September featured seasonally warm, milder than normal temperatures with an extended period of summer weather with many locations with record highs for the season. Keepers report huge populations of bees easily filling the entire area of 2 deeps for brood rearing with them constantly being used and refilled. In this regard many hives appear strong and heavy. Bees have been working *celthra alnifolia*, Mexican & Chinese bamboo, fall aster, staghorn sumac, white & sweet clover, chives, thistle, purple loose strife, button bush, assorted wild weeds especially knotweed, sweet pepper bush, assorted wild flowers and particularly golden rod. Other late food sources still blooming are mint, lavender agastache, buckwheat, Indian silk and coreopsis to finish the month. The ornamentals, joe-pyeweed weed, pickerel weed, sedum (stone crop) are out in abundance as well as jewel weed which leaves a slight white pollen mark on the thorax.

Overall bees are working hard with a strong population buildup. At this point in time, many keepers re-queen in the fall in order to have a strong, healthy queen and brood for the spring. Keepers are looking to maintain at least one deep with 3 to 4 frames of brood for as long as the queen will lay. Currently bees are working diligently at storing as much nectar as possible. They are also working at evaporating moisture from the nectar. As the nectar is cured into honey, the bees will move the honey and arrange the stores for winter. Keepers inspect and are proceeding with the arrangement of honey supers for winter with the final setup being brood in the bottom with honey and pollen in the top. In early fall, keepers will ensure that there are a couple of frames of honey on the outer edges of the bottom box. Keepers state that if the queen does not move to the bottom box by early October, then keepers will proceed to move all the brood frames to the bottom so honey can be stored in the top box and this will ensure that the top hive box is either full or advancing to be so by sugar feeding by the beginning of November. Beekeepers have been busy concentrating on extracting honey as well as winter preparations which focus on the treatments for nosema, chalkbrood, wax moth, hive beetle, and also American foulbrood, varroa and tracheal mites. Seasoned beekeepers have observed that early on- back in July, some hives had high levels of mite infestation with the possibility that nosema disease was the main causal agent. Several keepers complained about slow growth in their hives. Some commercial beekeepers are feeding pollen supplements, so that they will have strong colonies for winter survival. Some experienced beekeepers advised treating with Fumigellin-B and consequently observed marked improvement after treatment for nosema. Nosema disease has been a growing concern, hence more difficult for beekeepers to identify and being blamed for hives failing to thrive.

Reportedly this year, there has been an increase in wax moth presence especially on bottom boards and on inside covers due to warmer weather. More attention to mouse guards and preventing wax moths are being discussed at bee association meetings.

Keeper associations throughout New England are seeking to find what makes bees better by working towards solutions that will increase the span of their lives and the quality of their health. Produce commodity growers/shippers are working with commercial keepers and are discussing the creation of supplemental forage programs that focus on a honeybee's health. Everyone agrees that we must be cognizant of bees needs because with a growing world population and a greater demand for food, honeybees and all pollinators have to be a part of that equation.

This is the time of year when yellow jackets have been found to be hanging around on the ground around hives. Keepers report that hives are showing early eviction of drones and swarming was a problem in several regional areas. Seasoned keepers claim that September is the final exam for beekeepers. If you can control varroa mites and nosema disease then you will improve the chances of winter survival by four. In some pocket, regional areas, purportedly mites have been heavy and many keepers are still trying to get honey off hives and treat for mites. Reportedly, the new formic acid quick strips seem to be the preferred treatment.

Overall, the 2015 season was a reasonably good season by exhibiting the noted concerns with bee health, higher than average honey production and good conditions for queen rearing. New England honey yields for the more successful beekeepers are currently coming in at an average of 70 to 80 pounds per hive, which is much better than anticipated in June and this puts much more honey available for purchasing. The fall flow of dark honey is

slightly less than normal as a result of the hot temperatures and dry weather throughout New England in August. Demand for local honey has never been better and prices are lower.

Demand at all retail/wholesale outlets remains strong and honey sales remain firm. Prices quoted for retail 1 lb. bottled units were \$9.00 to \$12.00 mostly \$10.00, occasionally higher, and 1 Quart bottled units were \$18.00 to \$20.00 mostly \$18.00, occasionally higher, inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations, prices were firm with 5 gallon units at \$195.00 to \$240.00 mostly \$215.00 and occasionally lower for all raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality.

In the Northeast overall, the wholesale natural and raw honey price has been around \$2.50 to \$2.80 per pound, mostly \$2.60 per pound, occasionally higher, by the 55 gallon barrel. Propolis reportedly is \$14.00 to \$17.00 mostly \$16.00 for 2 ounces tincture and pollen is \$26.00 to \$30.00 mostly \$28.00 per quart.

NEW YORK: The season is coming to a close as goldenrod flow has waned, leaving a small amount of asters being the last pollen source in the Finger Lakes and Central region of the state. Production varied across the state with many counties too wet and others drier than normal. Surprisingly, weather conditions during the summer was one of the best years in the previous 25. A good year is around 100-120 pounds per hives, and some beekeepers have reported averages of nearly 190 pounds per hive! The production seemed to be split between the early summer black locust and basswood flow, and the late summer Goldenrod harvest. Temperatures during much of September averaged higher than normal. The larger beekeepers in the state are busy extracting honey, which could affect wholesale and retail prices as supply is greater than demand at the moment. The slower summer months are behind now, and demand should increase with the cooler months ahead. The hives appear in good health, with heavy colonies and the drier weather has assured good pollen storage.

NORTH CAROLINA: Temperatures in North Carolina varied throughout the month, but were mostly above normal. Precipitation for the month was mostly normal to below normal with statewide soil moisture levels rated 9.5 percent very short, 23 percent short, 53 percent adequate, and 14.5 percent surplus the week ending September 26. The North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council reported 38 counties as being abnormally dry, 35 counties as experiencing moderate drought conditions, and 16 counties as being under severe drought conditions.

Colonies remain in only moderate condition with apiary inspectors reporting Varroa mite pressure as being fairly high across central North Carolina. Diligent monitoring and control is imperative to prevent losses. Food stores were reported as being short and many beekeepers had to feed their bees sugar syrup throughout the month to assist with winter preparations. Foraging was moderate due to dry conditions, but where available bees could be seen working Aster throughout the state; Heartsease, Smartweed was available in the Piedmont region as well as Goldenrod which stretched east to the Coastal Plains region. It is anticipated that rains late in the month will bring forth an abundant fall nectar flow from Aster and other sources, but any production should be used as winter food stores rather than harvested for retail sales.

Consumer demand for honey remains high and in most areas exceeds supply due to early season rains hindering spring production. Compared to last year at this time, prices are slightly higher. Retail prices at the Raleigh State Farmers' Market were: \$8.00 per 8 ounce jar, \$13.00 per 16 ounce jar, \$22.00 per 32 ounce jar, and \$18.00 per 44 ounce jar.

Commercial pollinator hives and replacement bee operations were placed in yards to rest and replenish. Demand for replacement bees remains high as new beekeepers entering the field seek out well established hives and veteran beekeepers start placing orders for next spring.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: As beekeepers work finish extractions, the results of the cooler weather and the smoke that drifted down from the fires in Canada disrupting the forage crops and the bees is showing up in reduced yields. The peak of the smoke and cooler weather in mid-summer occurred during the clover bloom limiting bee activity and production. Beekeepers are getting their bees ready for transporting to their winter homes.

OHIO: No report issued.

OKLAHOMA: Golden rod, fall flowers, and late wheat alfalfa in some fields were too wet to cut and supplemental feeding started mid-September. Weather conditions brought rain off and on in most areas; a few days of rain then a stretch without any rain. Most beekeepers have drawn honey off hives; maybe a small late crop before the first freeze in Oklahoma central and lower counties. Colonies are in good condition. Hive beetles not good but manageable for most hives. Demand is very high and supply is low.

OREGON: No report issued.

SOUTH CAROLINA: No report issued.

TENNESSEE: September was a dry month for most of Tennessee. Goldenrod and Asters were the main sources of nectar or pollen this month. Beekeepers anticipate that they are going to have a decent fall nectar flow. Tennessee had no significant colony losses during August.

TEXAS: Bees are doing well - are strong and queenright. Hives have been reduced to their winter configuration (a deep super topped by a medium) and switched back to solid bottom boards. Even though the cold is a few months away, many like to give the bees time to set things up, with no further manipulations by beekeepers.

Feeding will begin in about two weeks. At the moment, bees are being treated for varroa mites so that the colonies can start the winter season as healthy as possible. Feeding the bees will achieve the dual goals of setting up plentiful stores of food for the winter, as well as encouraging the bees in their last round of brood rearing for the season - raising the new bees that will take the colonies through the winter. Beekeepers are being proactive as possible to reduce long-term labor and losses.

Due to the limited harvest this year, some beekeepers are sold out of honey until next July.

WASHINGTON: With the drought conditions and above normal temperatures much of forage was gone by mid-summer. Water for bees has also been an issue as numerous sources of water simply had dried up. Many beekeepers have had to feed. While the honey flow was good earlier in the season the average is not as promising. The weather in September finally cooled off to more normal temperatures, but before more fires had started in various parts of the state destroying more forage or potential forage, as well as spreading smoke downwind.

WISCONSIN: Temperatures for the month of September were mild and rainfall was normal for the state of Wisconsin, according to a few of the beekeepers. They have begun combating mites with miticidal strips and oxalic acid. They report a normal, healthy population of bees. Beekeepers report very little wild foliage for their bees and aster is the only flower remaining. They have begun supplemental feeding of the bees. No production reported and sales are based on honey harvested in August. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

U.S Exports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

| | Year to Date | | August 2015 | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | Quantity Kilograms | Value Dollars | Quantity Kilograms | Value Dollars |
| COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - - | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 1,322 | 12,310 | 0 | 0 |
| Bahamas, The | 2,835 | 10,740 | 2,011 | 3,321 |
| Bahrain | 24,566 | 59,629 | 0 | 0 |
| Bangladesh | 1,000 | 4,435 | 0 | 0 |
| Barbados | 27,434 | 82,406 | 13,636 | 25,979 |
| Brazil | 4,407 | 10,696 | 0 | 0 |
| Cayman Islands | 548 | 3,180 | 0 | 0 |
| China | 240,162 | 587,128 | 71,848 | 174,400 |
| Guatemala | 897 | 5,341 | 0 | 0 |
| Guyana | 7,782 | 31,097 | 816 | 7,068 |
| Hong Kong | 4,268 | 19,679 | 1,370 | 8,179 |
| India | 260,400 | 910,470 | 0 | 0 |
| Japan | 280,959 | 943,988 | 0 | 0 |
| Korea, South | 167,121 | 889,348 | 18,441 | 95,078 |
| Kuwait | 189,496 | 464,260 | 0 | 0 |
| Lebanon | 780 | 3,915 | 780 | 3,915 |
| Malaysia | 4,692 | 11,390 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands Antilles(*) | 12,973 | 78,383 | 2,380 | 8,941 |
| Panama | 19,400 | 100,366 | 1,795 | 10,682 |
| Philippines | 262,159 | 639,668 | 104,938 | 254,717 |
| Saudi Arabia | 449 | 3,384 | 0 | 0 |
| Singapore | 40,020 | 125,378 | 6,919 | 22,573 |
| Sri Lanka | 1,482 | 3,598 | 0 | 0 |
| Taiwan | 8,296 | 20,136 | 0 | 0 |
| United Arab Emirates | 249,988 | 627,960 | 58,129 | 141,098 |
| Yemen(*) | 49,808 | 137,084 | 0 | 0 |

NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|
| Bahamas, The | 21,948 | 98,820 | 0 | 0 |
| Barbados | 5,653 | 36,978 | 952 | 6,666 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg(*) | 2,014 | 4,889 | 0 | 0 |
| Bermuda | 35,425 | 110,940 | 4,284 | 23,285 |
| Canada | 775,911 | 3,558,224 | 47,327 | 278,844 |
| Cayman Islands | 1,262 | 5,291 | 0 | 0 |
| Chile | 809 | 12,853 | 0 | 0 |
| China | 41,300 | 153,202 | 0 | 0 |
| Dominican Republic | 3,331 | 11,200 | 0 | 0 |
| Germany(*) | 4,155 | 13,945 | 0 | 0 |
| Guatemala | 760 | 8,814 | 0 | 0 |
| Hong Kong | 39,321 | 236,370 | 0 | 0 |
| India | 219,540 | 595,082 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy(*) | 8,262 | 22,920 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Japan | 30,887 | 114,111 | 19,652 | 47,699 |
| Jordan | 646 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Korea, South | 124,825 | 471,820 | 26,162 | 63,500 |
| Kuwait | 2,779 | 6,746 | 0 | 0 |
| Leeward-Windward Islands(*) | 1,140 | 2,766 | 1,140 | 2,766 |
| Mexico | 24,665 | 99,642 | 24,665 | 99,642 |
| Mongolia | 2,366 | 5,742 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands Antilles(*) | 9,553 | 41,163 | 0 | 0 |
| Pakistan | 10,761 | 74,923 | 0 | 0 |
| Panama | 408 | 3,056 | 0 | 0 |
| Philippines | 5,216 | 38,997 | 2,366 | 18,055 |
| Saudi Arabia | 53,923 | 147,202 | 2,113 | 8,316 |
| Singapore | 13,235 | 67,818 | 0 | 0 |
| Thailand | 3,538 | 24,235 | 0 | 0 |
| United Arab Emirates | 10,515 | 47,139 | 1,002 | 5,660 |
| United Kingdom | 147 | 2,590 | 0 | 0 |
| Vietnam | 171,001 | 461,026 | 0 | 0 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 3,488,540 | 12,269,473 | 412,726 | 1,310,384 |

U.S Imports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

| Year to Date | | | August 2015 | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Quantity Kilograms | Value Dollars | CIF Value Dollars | Quantity Kilograms | Value Dollars | CIF Value Dollars |

WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Argentina | 4,142,077 | 16,209,590 | 16,480,626 | 341,748 | 1,261,063 | 1,276,330 |
| Australia(*) | 19,490 | 79,909 | 80,909 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brazil | 541,753 | 2,178,871 | 2,253,184 | 19,305 | 61,210 | 66,261 |
| Canada | 5,896,767 | 25,345,102 | 25,462,324 | 699,590 | 2,897,189 | 2,903,938 |
| China | 802 | 5,135 | 5,435 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dominican Republic | 6,282 | 17,612 | 18,781 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France(*) | 675 | 6,272 | 6,447 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Germany(*) | 614 | 2,095 | 2,162 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| India | 2,961,413 | 10,236,886 | 10,465,325 | 421,738 | 1,401,810 | 1,442,677 |
| Italy(*) | 5,823 | 52,358 | 62,005 | 1,304 | 14,951 | 16,148 |
| Mexico | 1,685,805 | 6,957,716 | 7,009,612 | 53,441 | 218,553 | 220,006 |
| New Zealand(*) | 14,323 | 28,645 | 29,383 | 8,250 | 16,500 | 16,550 |
| Portugal | 3,341 | 5,028 | 5,922 | 3,341 | 5,028 | 5,922 |
| Serbia | 1,416 | 9,183 | 9,755 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Taiwan | 152,901 | 318,788 | 341,284 | 20,020 | 34,650 | 37,165 |
| Thailand | 354,264 | 945,509 | 987,009 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ukraine | 37,120 | 115,617 | 120,875 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | 3,528 | 32,265 | 33,648 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uruguay | 490,874 | 1,815,302 | 1,832,077 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

EXTRA LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Argentina | 12,975,867 | 50,709,652 | 52,494,892 | 1,229,569 | 4,471,676 | 4,616,016 |
| Australia(*) | 19,500 | 88,725 | 89,288 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brazil | 505,979 | 1,877,861 | 1,953,706 | 56,609 | 183,648 | 191,145 |
| Burma | 19,500 | 59,425 | 62,689 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada | 251,197 | 1,219,841 | 1,225,871 | 29,510 | 160,050 | 160,497 |
| Denmark(*) | 1,682 | 12,294 | 12,933 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France(*) | 8,924 | 41,971 | 43,315 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| India | 12,015,014 | 39,368,001 | 40,725,476 | 2,092,092 | 6,913,576 | 7,138,674 |
| Italy(*) | 20,207 | 46,799 | 50,026 | 9,164 | 16,162 | 17,662 |
| Japan | 10 | 2,790 | 2,970 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mexico | 2,508,666 | 9,758,413 | 9,874,376 | 18,028 | 71,540 | 71,840 |
| New Zealand(*) | 76,846 | 216,362 | 241,185 | 22,090 | 38,959 | 45,338 |
| Pakistan | 19,000 | 53,210 | 53,410 | 19,000 | 53,210 | 53,410 |
| Portugal | 219 | 2,408 | 2,608 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Taiwan | 1,418,060 | 3,432,679 | 3,553,879 | 189,080 | 493,452 | 509,652 |
| Thailand | 2,115,384 | 5,629,063 | 5,774,088 | 498,140 | 1,301,066 | 1,324,668 |
| Ukraine | 8,051,714 | 26,074,066 | 27,467,494 | 537,575 | 1,763,040 | 1,819,011 |
| Uruguay | 2,402,102 | 8,290,679 | 8,520,074 | 282,358 | 935,521 | 967,633 |
| Vietnam | 811,160 | 2,279,058 | 2,420,633 | 231,880 | 636,822 | 676,522 |

LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Argentina | 1,481,185 | 5,718,930 | 5,931,863 | 151,604 | 572,113 | 601,987 |
| Australia(*) | 7,829 | 105,644 | 106,884 | 2,082 | 30,370 | 30,680 |
| Austria | 69,785 | 600,851 | 640,059 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brazil | 1,496,319 | 5,451,431 | 5,640,631 | 283,082 | 904,400 | 943,763 |
| Bulgaria | 19,980 | 69,972 | 74,852 | 2,264 | 4,320 | 4,672 |
| Burma | 979,500 | 2,403,174 | 2,558,068 | 55,800 | 139,500 | 152,205 |
| Canada | 1,728 | 9,540 | 9,676 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 76,800 | 220,032 | 220,034 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Croatia | 1,296 | 11,114 | 11,344 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark(*) | 9,890 | 97,818 | 102,367 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dominican Republic | 408,172 | 1,293,864 | 1,350,131 | 23,429 | 65,940 | 68,475 |
| Ethiopia(*) | 20,880 | 88,740 | 91,275 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Germany(*) | 141,909 | 706,772 | 744,296 | 23,256 | 129,195 | 136,195 |
| Greece | 4,731 | 27,823 | 29,446 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hong Kong | 7,524 | 49,286 | 50,160 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| India | 9,758,390 | 30,365,242 | 31,720,612 | 1,067,860 | 3,299,604 | 3,494,884 |
| Israel(*) | 1,363 | 8,225 | 8,493 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy(*) | 4,865 | 88,285 | 90,868 | 1,015 | 18,471 | 19,116 |
| Jamaica | 11,089 | 72,600 | 77,600 | 9,999 | 58,080 | 61,080 |
| Kuwait | 2,779 | 24,689 | 27,196 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mexico | 315,675 | 1,089,918 | 1,095,378 | 153,293 | 472,125 | 473,649 |
| New Zealand(*) | 70 | 3,547 | 3,647 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pakistan | 4,886 | 20,116 | 22,128 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1,327 | 16,992 | 17,507 | 1,327 | 16,992 | 17,507 |
| Spain | 20,695 | 169,674 | 175,120 | 3,913 | 35,038 | 36,073 |
| Switzerland(*) | 492 | 2,595 | 2,596 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Taiwan | 1,113,999 | 2,548,806 | 2,642,426 | 191,400 | 430,650 | 450,650 |
| Thailand | 5,609,741 | 14,099,469 | 14,916,350 | 637,959 | 1,596,957 | 1,690,169 |
| Turkey | 3,573,060 | 10,282,080 | 11,221,082 | 372,000 | 1,134,600 | 1,234,600 |
| Ukraine | 647,022 | 2,060,756 | 2,143,255 | 37,700 | 122,526 | 127,526 |
| Uruguay | 2,525,207 | 8,209,113 | 8,365,660 | 278,413 | 896,872 | 915,238 |
| Vietnam | 21,534,940 | 60,662,999 | 63,457,826 | 4,448,944 | 12,651,119 | 13,096,571 |

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|
| Argentina | 148,539 | 491,597 | 511,739 | 38,850 | 134,782 | 136,179 |
| Australia(*) | 94 | 2,419 | 2,539 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brazil | 18,744 | 63,167 | 68,167 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada | 41,159 | 115,244 | 125,465 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dominican Republic | 437,834 | 1,155,622 | 1,199,102 | 57,600 | 178,560 | 183,360 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Egypt | 4,474 | 21,900 | 23,366 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France(*) | 3,601 | 54,895 | 56,641 | 550 | 9,878 | 10,145 |
| Greece | 16,481 | 129,393 | 137,379 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| India | 67,888 | 250,428 | 262,854 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indonesia | 121,800 | 328,860 | 343,860 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Israel(*) | 94 | 2,700 | 2,786 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy(*) | 5,513 | 88,156 | 91,231 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 3,487 | 16,781 | 17,689 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mexico | 286,090 | 1,106,404 | 1,113,538 | 2,582 | 3,960 | 3,982 |
| Moldova | 3,535 | 6,315 | 7,354 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Zealand(*) | 633,205 | 7,683,635 | 7,844,287 | 72,585 | 904,881 | 921,864 |
| Pakistan | 1,338 | 6,150 | 6,960 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 21,363 | 87,198 | 95,558 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Russia | 39,702 | 183,654 | 193,823 | 645 | 3,652 | 4,227 |
| Saudi Arabia | 4,630 | 49,056 | 50,541 | 4,630 | 49,056 | 50,541 |
| Spain | 5,004 | 40,715 | 43,358 | 2,851 | 27,264 | 29,030 |
| Sudan(*) | 2,650 | 11,290 | 14,176 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Taiwan | 406,246 | 1,122,603 | 1,187,143 | 41,851 | 137,678 | 143,480 |
| Turkey | 1,419 | 7,996 | 11,749 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ukraine | 77,197 | 239,959 | 253,118 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uruguay | 17,144 | 38,574 | 41,074 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vietnam | 1,673,824 | 4,498,694 | 4,727,818 | 462,048 | 1,242,515 | 1,317,353 |

COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|
| Argentina | 11,295 | 49,746 | 52,445 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Australia(*) | 30 | 2,154 | 3,654 | 30 | 2,154 | 3,654 |
| Austria | 5,839 | 70,335 | 74,954 | 2,667 | 30,466 | 32,308 |
| Brazil | 14,502 | 110,094 | 112,430 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulgaria | 95,205 | 341,204 | 361,252 | 23,757 | 84,169 | 88,501 |
| Canada | 50,461 | 389,542 | 390,523 | 3,859 | 24,588 | 24,667 |
| Dominican Republic | 6,253 | 30,887 | 32,951 | 800 | 6,451 | 7,651 |
| Egypt | 13,249 | 24,159 | 25,927 | 5,250 | 11,625 | 12,055 |
| France(*) | 288,007 | 1,277,882 | 1,334,438 | 22,470 | 162,963 | 170,335 |
| Germany(*) | 213,587 | 993,423 | 1,036,684 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece | 29,443 | 321,120 | 334,264 | 718 | 7,377 | 7,708 |
| Guatemala | 10,680 | 36,450 | 41,030 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary | 60,022 | 401,917 | 423,172 | 26,758 | 230,429 | 236,298 |
| India | 546,798 | 1,673,872 | 1,746,988 | 74,884 | 211,272 | 222,560 |
| Israel(*) | 2,511 | 15,660 | 15,760 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy(*) | 13,630 | 173,123 | 177,649 | 3,424 | 29,848 | 30,803 |
| Kazakhstan | 697 | 3,483 | 3,831 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lebanon | 2,850 | 21,060 | 21,954 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 8,426 | 36,055 | 39,661 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mexico | 19,063 | 80,245 | 85,072 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Zealand(*) | 622,824 | 5,152,764 | 5,222,480 | 59,118 | 793,233 | 809,979 |
| Pakistan | 2,333 | 7,494 | 7,836 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 16,589 | 69,176 | 73,499 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Portugal | 27,060 | 169,835 | 177,026 | 900 | 5,717 | 5,803 |
| Russia | 46,798 | 217,118 | 238,822 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1,553 | 13,117 | 13,326 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Serbia | 5,582 | 41,264 | 43,537 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 95,997 | 662,955 | 689,904 | 18,611 | 74,707 | 82,707 |
| Switzerland(*) | 13,416 | 88,642 | 93,124 | 282 | 4,616 | 4,905 |
| Taiwan | 62,486 | 133,982 | 141,779 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 98,160 | 637,002 | 659,422 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ukraine | 45,774 | 114,109 | 124,114 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| United Arab Emirates | 908 | 5,400 | 5,607 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

FLAVORED HONEY –

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|
| Belgium-Luxembourg(*) | 1,959 | 5,984 | 6,370 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada | 9,165 | 111,332 | 112,273 | 267 | 5,592 | 5,595 |
| China | 11,223 | 64,671 | 66,574 | 14 | 5,148 | 5,498 |
| El Salvador | 2,309 | 9,070 | 10,619 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | 73 | 14,130 | 14,298 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Germany(*) | 10,200 | 34,082 | 36,232 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| India | 68,563 | 151,308 | 159,169 | 17,308 | 39,622 | 42,129 |
| Ireland | 807 | 7,804 | 9,182 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy(*) | 1,749 | 60,274 | 61,347 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Japan | 180 | 22,877 | 22,977 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Korea, South | 154,011 | 2,654,993 | 2,720,361 | 22,291 | 354,997 | 360,895 |
| Lebanon | 240 | 3,600 | 3,744 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mexico | 67,017 | 612,413 | 618,715 | 8,652 | 87,336 | 88,029 |
| New Zealand(*) | 76 | 12,207 | 12,454 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pakistan | 1,387 | 3,725 | 3,887 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 880 | 3,179 | 3,396 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Russia | 2,778 | 8,658 | 9,612 | 178 | 4,116 | 4,616 |
| Spain | 739 | 5,238 | 6,252 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Taiwan | 28,148 | 73,162 | 77,778 | 4,399 | 12,326 | 13,111 |
| Thailand | 74,072 | 316,623 | 326,023 | 3,690 | 11,180 | 11,595 |
| Turkey | 915 | 4,744 | 4,855 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

ORGANIC HONEY –

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Argentina | 254,066 | 1,139,920 | 1,208,319 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Australia(*) | 9,240 | 75,010 | 77,510 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brazil | 8,147,790 | 31,584,117 | 32,727,335 | 584,517 | 2,113,944 | 2,170,210 |
| Canada | 74,260 | 531,375 | 538,784 | 1,143 | 8,820 | 8,847 |
| Cyprus | 850 | 5,469 | 5,941 | 850 | 5,469 | 5,941 |
| Greece | 960 | 12,681 | 12,904 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| India | 125,400 | 359,562 | 368,005 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy(*) | 9,228 | 88,500 | 91,922 | 265 | 3,560 | 3,700 |
| Mexico | 65,796 | 279,782 | 288,688 | 1,944 | 10,714 | 10,717 |
| New Zealand(*) | 15,889 | 191,669 | 196,746 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 190 | 2,301 | 2,302 | 190 | 2,301 | 2,302 |
| Ukraine | 278,775 | 904,435 | 956,935 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uruguay | 37,270 | 134,845 | 141,845 | 17,124 | 65,724 | 69,224 |

GRAND TOTAL

125,324,715 430,763,691 446,466,290 16,119,724 52,631,238 54,474,609

Notes:

1. Data Source: Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics
2. All zeroes for a data item may show that statistics exist in the other import type. Consumption or General.
3. (*) denotes a country that is a summarization of its component countries.
4. Users should use cautious interpretation on QUANTITY reports using mixed units of measure.
QUANTITY line items will only include statistics on the units of measure that are equal to, or are able to be converted to, the assigned unit of measure of the grouped commodities.
5. The CIF Value is not included within the 13th month data loads. This means that the CIF Value will be zero (0) for any records that are inserted during this process.
6. Product Group : Harmonized